



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOF DILLS, Editor.

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A Town and Its Citizens

During the summer and autumn months Acton, like other centres, has had its usual quota of home-comers. Many of them have not visited the home town for some years. Changes about the town are therefore more noticeable to them than to those who live here and those who visit often. Invariably in conversation with these home-comers they mention quite often the feeling that Acton has kept pace and its buildings and improvements show that the town is advancing. Naturally this is gratifying to those who reside here and have chosen to remain in the home town. The progress of a community is strictly up to its individuals and to know that these individuals have done the duties ascribed as citizens gives an incentive for further effort.

The Law Wins Again

The measure of success that has apparently climaxed the efforts of the police in tracking down at least one of the principals in the Lindbergh babe kidnapping case is another example that sooner or later the criminal is captured. No doubt, after over two years, the kidnapper was feeling a certain sense of security and that the crime would never be solved. Persistence and alertness has, apparently won again. The method of handling the criminal in the courts of the Republic will now be watched with a great deal of interest. On the final outcome of the matter will rest much that will have to do with crime and its growth. Individuals with criminal minds will watch for the measure of punishment given out. On the decision and handling of the case their minds will be made up. If it is shown that the long arm of the law always wins out and that culprits are always brought to justice, a big step will be made in the suppression of crime. Here is an opportunity for restoring a sense of security in the minds of the public and a fear in the minds of the law-breakers.

Just an Incentive

Twenty-one years ago Acton Fair started on its course, with many misgivings but high ambitions. Through the years its upbuilding in the community by the citizens of town and country have made it an institution of which all are justly proud. The success attending the event last week was but another rung ascended. In looking back over the files it is noted that the gate receipts of twenty years ago were not quite half as large as those of to-day. The receipts of the evening performance were fifteen times larger than those of twenty years ago. But the Fair never was and is not now run as an institution for financial gain. The money collected in admissions, fees, and much more is paid out in prizes and for attractions. The success of twenty years ago spurred on the Directors to provide bigger and better Fall Fairs at Acton. The same thing holds to-day, and the success of last week will enable the Directors of next year to aim for a program of more merit and a fair of larger dimensions in 1935. It has never gotten into a rut and the success of this year can be nothing but an incentive for greater fairs in the years to come.

Ontario Business

Reporting business conditions in Ontario, the Bank of Montreal summary for the month, just issued, gives the following: Wholesale trade in August was seasonally dull. Retail trade, while quiet, on the whole reports a satisfactory clearance of seasonal merchandise. Industrial activity has been well maintained. While there is seasonal slackness in the automobile industry, employment is in excess of last year's figures. Steel fabricators continue fairly busy. Mining machinery and die and tool manufacturers are well employed. The domestic market for flour shows some improvement. Canneries are busy but supplies are limited. Sales of electrical appliances continue to hold up well. The furniture industry in staple lines is dull, but the demand for radio cabinets and specialties continues steady. Tanneries report a slight improvement and boot and shoe factories are receiving a satisfactory volume of orders. An improvement is in evidence in the dress trade while manufacturers of cloaks and suits report business slow. Cotton textiles remain in good demand and seasonal improvement is moderately evident for woollens and knitted goods. Binder twine manufacturers have an over-supply owing to the short crop in Western Canada. Falling off in supplies has caused somewhat reduced operations in the meat packing industry. Paint and varnish manufacturers report a continuance of satisfactory orders and the demand for flooring and building supplies, principally for renovations, remains steady in better volume than a year ago. Activity in the lumber and paper industries has been maintained. Breweries continue operating at capacity. There is a good demand for cattle of export quality.

An Important Manufacturing Centre

Editor Hugh Templin, of the Fergus News-Record, has a faculty for securing interesting editorial matter from apparently uninteresting spots. Last week he found his subject in the Canada Year Book, and with thanks to him for the idea, we went to the same book to take in the towns and make our comparisons a little more local in regard to Acton and our readers. The figures in this book are of 1930, but are the latest available and they show that Acton is a manufacturing centre of some consequence, not as large as Fergus, but well up. It is the largest manufacturing centre in Halton County. The gross value of its products was, in the year taken, \$2,804,706; Georgetown came next with \$2,545,332; Oakville had \$1,498,378; Milton, \$962,390; and Burlington, \$940,871.

Salaries and wages in these municipalities were: Acton, \$536,214; Georgetown, \$500,569; Oakville, \$434,569; Milton, \$353,960; and Burlington, \$209,444. Capital involved, number of employees and cost of materials are other headings in this interesting comparative table and run in about the same comparative way. Wages paid in Acton compare very favorably with those in other centres, even larger, and for purposes of comparison are given thus: Toronto, \$1,280; Hamilton, \$1,270; Elora, \$1,215; Fergus, \$1,130; Waterloo, \$1,090; Kitchener, \$1,060; Preston, \$1,025; Acton, \$1,020; Georgetown, \$1,000; Guelph, \$980; Hespeler, \$890; Harriston, \$875; Orangeville, \$835; Palmerston, \$810; Mount Forest, \$800.

Acton's importance as a manufacturing centre is quite easily seen by these figures and it can be considered well in the leaders. Apparently the north end of the County is the manufacturing part of Halton.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Daylight Saving nuisance ends on Saturday until next April or May. Most folks will agree that is something for which to be thankful.

It scarcely seems possible that Thanksgiving Day is but a week from Monday. Just another reminder that fall is here and winter just around the corner.

If the driver of horse-drawn vehicles would realize the danger they are in, none of these vehicles would be on the road at night without lights. This is especially true at this time of year, when fogs are heavy.

The Mail and Empire makes rather a serious charge when it states that four of the five bye-elections were won with money and catch cries. It's rather an insult to the intelligence of the voters in these ridings.

The bye-elections in the Dominion field are over and it would seem that the Liberals could claim the decision. The popularity and victory of Tommy Church in Toronto is also an endorsement of the upright stand that he has taken as an individual, in spite of the dictates of party.

The latest announcement that Magistrate McIlveen, of Oakville, is to be re-instated doesn't bear out the contention that the new Government wielding the political axe very strongly. In this district all magistrates retained have been the appointees of a Conservative government, and can therefore be considered to have been Conservatives.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 30th

REVIEW: GOD IN HEBREW HISTORY

Golden Text: Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. Ps. 145: 13. Study, also, Heb. 11: 32-40.

Lesson I. Shows us the dire results following the arrogance and boasting of Rehoboam and the rebellious spirit of Jeroboam which divided the kingdom of Israel in twain, and brought ruin upon both.

Lesson II. Asa, King of Judah, relies on Jehovah and, as in every instance where human trust and reliance is shown, his God did not fail him.

Lesson III. God's watchfulness over His own manifested in His care of the prophet Elijah.

Lesson IV. God speaks to Elijah in a still small voice, which followed whirlwind and storm, and the prophet heard and was comforted.

Lesson V. Amlal a group of time-servers fawning upon Ahab, one servant of the Lord Micah the son of Imnah, stood unflinchingly for truth.

Lesson VI. In the strength of the Lord he served, Elisha brings succor and comfort to a stricken woman.

Lesson VII. Amos, the prophet, pleads with Israel to grant justice to the poor.

Lesson VIII. Self-indulgence denounced by Amos. His message is as pertinent to-day as in the day wherein it was uttered.

Lesson IX. God's abiding love proclaimed by Hosea.

Lesson X. Micah declares the anger of God against the oppressors of the poor.

Lesson XI. King Hezekiah leads an errand and sinning people back to the God of their fathers.

Lesson XII. Isaiah distinguishes between worship that is false and unacceptable unto the Lord, and that which is true and received of Him.

Lesson XIII. Hezekiah, King of Judah, gives ear to the counsel tendered him by Isaiah, which the prophet has received from Jehovah, King of kings.

THE BEES' FOOD SUPPLY FOR WINTER

Once again the honey gathering season is over and during that season the bees worked incessantly storing a good supply of food to carry them through the non-gathering period of winter. The bees' instinct, however, does not allow them to cease work the moment a sufficient amount for winter needs is gathered, for if the field supply is plentiful they will store far in excess of their requirements. To this surplus the keeper of the bees has a legitimate claim, but he has no right to that portion required by the bees for their own use unless he is prepared to replace it with another kind of food that is equally as good for them. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to rob the bees too closely of their supplies, thus leaving them to face death through starvation. Bees require feed during the winter months in order to maintain life, while in the early spring they require it for brood rearing also. When ready for the winter, every colony should have at least forty pounds of food stored in order that the bees may have sufficient to carry them through until new nectar is available the following spring, always remembering that more is required towards spring when brood rearing commences than during the actual winter months when no brood is being produced. In addition to an adequate supply, the food left or given must be wholesome. Although honey is the natural food for the bees, all honey is not suitable for them during their winter confinement in the hives. Only the best of clover or buckwheat honey should be left, falling this any deficiency can be made up by feeding the bees the required amount of pure cane sugar made into syrup at the rate of two parts of sugar to one part of water. When making the syrup see that all crystals of sugar are dissolved before giving the syrup to the bees. All feeding should be done before the weather becomes cold enough to cause the bees to cluster tightly on their combs, otherwise they will not take down sufficient for their needs. At Ottawa it has been found best to have all feeding done by the end of the first week in October.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

MAKING TUNNELS SAFE

Tunnels are of varying heights and widths, but all of them come within the scope of the standard gauge of the various railways, which range from 13 feet to 13 feet 6 inches in height and from 9 feet to 9 feet 8 inches in width. It is the business of the "Hedgehog" train, or "Template Machine," to see that tunnels are kept free of any obstacle which would jeopardize the safety of trains passing through. The Template Machine is a curious looking vehicle with spikes radiating in all directions. These spikes are connected electrically with the indicator of the vehicle, so that should any obstruction be met with in passing through the tunnel the exact spot is indicated. This vehicle also ensures that the necessary clearance is obtained between the vehicle and the track by means of protruding plates fixed to a frame and also electrically connected with the interior of the van.

WEATHER WELLS

In the desert-like regions of Oregon, the cattlemen put their ears to the ground when they wish to find out if rain is coming. These arid lands have no surface water and the necessary liquid is secured from artesian wells, drilled through hundreds of feet of basaltic rock to the underlying gravel. When the weather is settled these wells are quiet, but, on the approach of storms, strong air currents are driven off from the underground openings. In this way the wells provide accurate natural barometers for the ranchers. What really happens is that the atmospheric pressure decreases in the region, causing a low pressure area, a term frequently used by the weather experts. This is always associated with rainy conditions. The atmospheric pressure in these deep Oregon wells is, ordinarily, the same as that on the surface, but when a low pressure appears at the surface, the air in the well is then at a higher pressure. The high pressure air of the well then rushes out into the upper air until the pressure is equalized. Anyone placing his ear close to one of these well openings will hear a strong hissing noise, and sometimes feel a distinct rush of air against the face. At such times a piece of paper placed over the opening will be blown up to some height in the air. The more pronounced this uprush of air the sooner and more severe will be the storm. The ranchers in these parched regions love to hear the hissing of the wells, for they know that this means rain and plenty of green grass to feed the cattle.

"You're good for something in this world if you can do some kind of your fellow men—or you're good for nothing." —Dr. Reiser.

TO RELIEVE CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or are hard of hearing or have head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmit (double strength), and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take one tablespoon four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

HARVEST SALE

Advertisement for Carroll's Limited featuring various food products like Shortening, Sugar Cookies, Mayonnaise, Sardines, Shelled Walnuts, Evaporated Milk, Peas, Soups, Beans, and Cocoa. Includes prices and contact information for Mill Street, Acton, Ontario.

Advertisement for BARGAINS IN FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, listing items like Potatoes, Onions, Grapefruit, and Cranberries with prices.

Mill Street Phone 158 Acton, Ontario